outgoing digital signals from a computer to analog signals for a conventional copper twisted pair telephone line, to demodulate the incoming analog signal, and to convert it to a digital signal for the computer in order to facilitate communication via the Internet.

The Internet is an international system of computer networks, comprised of a series of computers interconnected by means of data lines, routers, and/or wireless communication links. Each computer, as a part of the Internet, serves, amongst other things, as a storage device for data flowing between computers. The Internet facilitates data interchange, as well as remote login, electronic mail, and newsgroups. One integral part of the Internet is the World Wide Web (hereafter "the Web" or WWW), a computer-based network of information resources. The Internet is also a transmission medium for emails, short messages (SMS) or other data content.

Like traditional computer networks, the Internet operates within the client-server format. Servers are typically remote computer systems that store and transmit electronic documents over the network to other computers upon request. Clients, on the other hand, are computer systems or other interactive devices that request/receive the stored information from a server. A client may be a personal computer or a wireless device such as a handheld, a cellular phone or other Internet-enabled mobile device that is capable of two-way communication.

In the traditional client-server model, a client requests a service or data from a server, which then responds by transmitting the data to the client. As mentioned earlier, this is known as "Pull" technology because the client "Pulls" data from the server. The Web is a typical example of Pull technology, wherein a user sends a data request by entering a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to a server, which then answers, by sending the Web site at the requested URL back to the